

OFFICE OF THE TELEGRAPH, FRONT STREET, POMEROY, OHIO.
Rates of Advertising: One square (10 lines of text) for three weeks, \$1.00. Every subsequent insertion, 50 cents. One square, three months, \$2.50. One square, six months, \$4.00. One square, one year, \$6.00. One half square, one year, \$3.00. One fourth of a column, one year, \$1.25. One column, one year, \$2.50. Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions, will be continued as long as they are profitable. Job Printing, of every description, executed with accuracy and dispatch.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
Representative in Congress (11th District), Hon. J. B. HARRIS, of Meigs county.
Senator—State Legislature—Cassius G. MASON, of Lawrence county.
Representative—ALFRED THOMSON, of Meigs county.
County Auditor—H. H. SWANSON, of Meigs county.
County Treasurer—O. B. BARNES, of Meigs county.
County Surveyor—JOHN C. BARNES, of Meigs county.
County Clerk—JOHN C. BARNES, of Meigs county.
County Coroner—JOHN C. BARNES, of Meigs county.
County Commissioners—WILLIAM L. BARNES, of Meigs county.
County Judges—JOHN C. BARNES, of Meigs county.
County Jailor—JOHN C. BARNES, of Meigs county.
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BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
G. B. ROSS, Baker and Confectioner, Front street, a few doors above Court, and one door below Hotel, Pomero, O.
COPPERSMITHING.
S. L. THURSH, Coppersmith, below Post, on Salt Fork, Pomero, O. All kinds of Copper work for Salt Forks, Steamboats, etc., executed to order.
BLACKSMITHING.
F. H. HUMPHREY, Blacksmith, Mulberry street, opposite Court-house, Pomero, O. All kinds of work done to order.
G. B. STIVERS, Blacksmith, Mulberry street, opposite Court-house, Pomero, O. All kinds of work done to order.
PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
F. LYMAN, Painter and Glazier, west side Court street, fourth door above Front, Pomero, O.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKERS.
J. B. HAMPTON & CO., Saddle and Harness Makers, Front street, first door below Court, Pomero, O.
TANNERS AND CURRIERS.
G. B. MOORE, Tannery and Currier, Front street, first door below Court, Pomero, O.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
J. B. HAMPTON & CO., Boot and Shoe Makers, Front street, first door below Court, Pomero, O.
PLANING MACHINES, &c.
DAVIS & MORTON, on Sugar Run, Pomero, O. Have their Planing Machine in good order, and constant operation. Flooring, etc., done to order.
WAGON MAKING.
JOHN W. HARWOOD, Carriage maker, lower part of Mulberry street, Pomero, O. All kinds of work done to order.

Notes on Desert Life, or the Route to California in 1855.
Journal of W. W. Hubbell, revised by "Wildfire, the Wanderer."
CHAPTER XII.
JUNE 27th, 1855.—The air quite cool and refreshing, with a slight breeze from the North. This morning, one of our men was taken quite ill, so as to be hardly able to travel. We started at seven o'clock, and traveling eight miles, crossing a large stream of alkali-water on our way, reached a beautiful spot of grass, on the north side of the Sweet Water, where we encamped for the remainder of the day, as the sick man had become too bad to travel. At this place we could find nothing to make a fire with, except a quantity of wild sage, which grew on the mountain side. The valley through which we traveled to-day, is bounded on both sides by ranges of lofty mountains; the summits of the mountains on the left were covered with snow, from ten to fifteen feet deep, which glistened beautifully in the rays of the Sun.
Toward night, the sick man began to get better, and by nine o'clock was able to walk about camp, and converse freely, and the next morning he was able to resume the journey.
JUNE 28th.—We began our march this morning at five o'clock, and traveled in a northwest direction. About a mile from camp, on the right hand side of the valley, we saw a grave, containing the remains of "B. Blankenship; died, June 26th, 1855." Three miles from our camp of last night, we reached the entrance of a canyon, where the Sweet Water issues upon the more open valley we had passed through. "Immediately at the entrance and superimposed directly upon a mass of granite, are strata of compact calcareous sandstone and chert, alternating with fine white, and reddish white, and fine gray and red sandstone." These strata, I afterward found out, form the western limit of the sandstone and limestone formations, on the line of our route. Just before reaching the entrance of the canyon, we saw a grave bearing the inscription, "Nancarrow Smith, died, July 7th, 1849." Leaving the Sweet Water at this place, we entered among the hills to the right, and passing over a mountainous road, again struck the Sweet Water within two miles of the upper entrance of the canyon. We ascended the stream five miles, and halted to graze at 12 o'clock. There was no grass at this place, except on the opposite side of the river, and to this we drove our cattle, compelling them to ford the stream. Resuming our journey at one, we ascended the stream twelve miles further and reached another canyon, or rather gap in the mountains, through which the river passed. Here we left the river to the right, and traveling two miles came to a halt and pitched our tents for the night, at 6 o'clock, P. M., close by a lofty mountain covered with cedar trees.

Where we grazed at noon I noticed two graves; one contained the body of "Campbell," the other bore no inscription. To-day we traveled a distance of twenty-four miles.
JUNE 29th.—Left camp with the rising Sun. This morning we traveled five miles, and at nine o'clock again struck Sweet Water, which, at this place is a very beautiful stream, with the current exceedingly swift. Before reaching the river we saw a grave containing the remains of "Daniel Upton, from Holt county, Missouri; died, June 27th, 1855." Also, this morning, we saw the carcasses of a horse and ox.
The country about us now began to wear rather a dreary aspect—nothing but sand and rocks met our gaze during the whole of the forenoon's travel; as for vegetation, there was not a green leaf, or a "pear of grass" to be found for miles, and our teams suffered much for want of feed during the forenoon, our last night's camping having afforded them but a scanty supply. The scarcity of feed on this part of the route accounts for the increase in the number of carcasses of oxen, which we here met with very frequently.
Traveling seven miles along the course of the Sweet Water, in a northwest direction, we came to a halt at 12 o'clock to rest, our teams, there being no grass for them to feed on. Dead cattle were frequently seen during the latter part of the forenoon. Commencing our journey again at one, we advanced two miles, and reached a swamp, affording an abundance of grass of a luxuriant growth. The water which we found in this swamp, was very strongly impregnated with alkali. Having passed this swamp we left the Sweet Water to the right, and ascended a mountain, which took three hours travel to reach its summit. Descending this mountain six miles, we encamped at six o'clock, P. M., pitching our tents about one hundred yards to the right of the road, where we found a scanty supply of grass, plenty of water, but no wood to make a fire. This day we traveled a distance of twenty-nine miles.
JUNE 30th.—San rose with a clear sky, giving the country around us a most beautiful and charming appearance. We left camp at 8, and descending to the base of the mountain, found ourselves again on the bank of the Sweet Water. Here we found a grave containing the remains of "Merib Paul, of Washington county, Missouri, died June 28th, 1855." Crossing the river, and traveling a short distance, we discovered another, containing the remains of "R. D. Qretar, of Boone county, Missouri, died June 27th, 1855, aged 50 years." Leaving Sweet Water, we continued to advance in a north-western direction, crossing over several high bluffs of granite on one day, and at 11 o'clock, A. M., halted to graze on the margin of a fertile valley, affording an abundance of grass, and plenty good water, but no wood. At the base of the mountains which border this valley, we found a grave bearing the inscription, "Phillip Marfan, of Clinton county, Missouri, died June 28th, 1855."

Arrival of the George Law.
New York, Dec. 23.—The United States mail steamer, George Law, from Aspinwall, arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing with it 275 passengers and \$1,400,000 in treasure.
The steamer "Golden Age," with New York dates up to the 5th of November, arrived at San Francisco on the 29th. The Cortez, with dates up to the 9th, arrived on the 4th of December.
The war in the North is progressing with much violence, with considerable disaster on both sides. Nearly all the Indians of the North are arranged against the whites.
A true bill has been found against Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richardson.
The festival at San Francisco, in honor of the fall of Sevastopol, ended in a row. Crime is on an increase, and the papers teem with murders.
The steamer "Georgiana," burst her boiler at Peta Land, killing two persons, and wounding many. The accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the officers of the boat, and they have been indicted.
On the 30th of November, the U. S. frigate Independence saluted the French flag and Corrette Enbroussée, in preparation for the arrest of Consul Dillon, who then raised his flag.
In an engagement at Pagallup river, the Indians were defeated with a loss of 30 killed. Several engagements occurred between the volunteers and Indians, in which the latter were worsted. The U. S. forces have returned to Dallas to await orders from Gen. Wool.
Gov. Douglas, of Vancouver's Island, placed arms and ammunition at the disposal of Gov. Macdon, at the mouth of the big river Mendocino. On the 28th October, a tremendous swell from the ocean broke in and wrecked the American brig Kingsbury and North Bend, and a Chilean bark. Six lives lost.
After the breaking up of the Sevastopol celebration in San Francisco, a large procession of Americans, marched to the Russian Consulate's residence. Ex-Governor McDougal was one of the speakers upon the occasion.
Riot at Leavenworth City, Kansas.
St. Louis, Dec. 29.—The Lexington (Mo.) Herald, of the 22d, says, on the 17th inst., the day the State Convention adopted by the Topeka Convention was voted for, a collision took place between pro and anti-slavery parties at Leavenworth City, which resulted in the destruction of the ballot-box and the entire suspension of voting.
The house belonging to an anti-slavery man was burnt, and the pro-slavery man charged with the act was arrested and lodged in jail. His friends rallied, broke open the jail, and burnt it to the ground. Great excitement prevailed. Both parties sent for assistance.
SHARPE'S RIFLES.—The following account of Sharpe's rifles, from the Missouri Democrat, will be read with interest at the present moment:
"This recently invented weapon, if it possesses one-half of the power and capacity claimed for it by its proprietor, is destined soon to supersede every other weapon for warlike purposes now in existence. It is the most efficacious and terrible firearm in existence. The small carbine now used by the United States mounted men, throws a ball with deadly accuracy one quarter of a mile, and can be fired ten times per minute. It is not complicated in structure, is easily cleaned, and suffers no injury from wet weather. Mr. Sharpe is now preparing models for four new species of his weapon, namely: A small pocket pistol, calculated to throw a Minnie ball one hundred yards; a cavalry pistol with a range of five hundred yards; a rifle suitable for footmen, with a range of one mile, and a large gun throw a two ounce ball or a small shell one mile and a half, or as far as man or horse can be seen to advantage. With this latter weapon, Mr. Sharpe declares he can set on fire a house or a ship, at a distance of nearly two miles, and prevent the use of field artillery, by killing the horses before the guns are brought within good range.
"This rifle in the hands of a good marksman, equal to ten muskets, bayonets and is all for, places man six rods distant with a musket and bayonet, and before he can bring the bayonet into use, the rifle can be loaded and discharged ten times. They carry balls with great precision and force. Mr. Sharpe intends these rifles to become a national weapon, and should Congress, by using a little liberality purchase the patent, the country would be possessed of a means of warfare unequalled in the world."

American Hope.
"What an absurdity!" cries some critical reader of the title of this article. "What an absurdity to claim anything peculiarly American in Hope! By and bye we shall have essays on American Human Nature and all sorts of American universal things. It is a poor, miserable, unparadiseable vanity!"
But, sir, critic, begging your pardon for interrupting your eloquent oration we have not attempted to Americanize Hope, for it is a very comfortable idea we cherish, that in all nations Hope is performing an excellent mission, lighting amid present darkness, a star to cheer the toiling sons of liberty and progress. No; Hope is not American, but universal, and it is a beautiful fiction which the old poets speak of, when Pandora's box of Evil was emptied on the earth, all the good angels fled, save Hope, who begged the Gods to allow her to remain to cheer the saddened lot of man. She remained, and her smile chased away the blackness of despair, and gave man courage to endure present evils and to toil for better days.
No, Hope is not American; but still there is, in a noble and magnificent sense, such a thing as American Hope—a tendency to expect better and better results as the reward of study and effort, in every department of invention and industry. Take an illustration from the American Repealer, that after bearing away the prize at the London Crystal Palace, has lately won the championship in Paris. It would seem that if there was anything like finishing the hope of American skill, here would be an instance of it. It might seem that no one would cry "Come on MacDuff," if the world would be left completely to MacDuff; and ex-President Fillmore, sitting on the top of the haystack in the trial field for the contesting machine in France, would not only clap his hands and wave his hat in enthusiasm for the triumph of America; but would also have put his hat on his head and his hands in his pockets, satisfied that invention could not farther go. But this is not the case. America knows that all the world is awake to rivalry, and the strength and peculiarity of her hope is, she feels certain of achieving success. Hence in a speech by the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in which he spoke of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society founded in 1792, he said:
"The premiums are at this moment stimulating the invention of a whole country to furnish us with even a better moving machine than those that have already been the admiration and wonder of the crystal palace of both England and France. And I believe we shall have a better."
The extent of the business already done in the manufacture of Reapers, and the worth of the best invention made in one town, Rockford, Ill., at one manufactory, Manny's, three thousand were made last year, amounting to about \$400,000.
As another illustration of frankness I admit that the finishing touch has not been reached in any work, and the reliance that America will lend in new triumphs of invention, we always admired the language of the ingenious Hobbs, when he astonished the Londoners with his American Lock. "I offer," he said, "to pick any lock now on any door within fifty miles of London; but I do not say that no lock can be invented, and put on a door which I cannot pick." This was American frankness. He maintained that the lock he had brought from America could not be picked because it was constructed on a new principle; he knew that that principle might be discovered as it had been; and he knew that the applications on that principle were many, ever discoverable and most complex. But, still further, he felt confident, and expressed his confidence, that let what might be done on the part of foreign mechanics, the triumph would be on the side of American skill. This is what we call American Hope. It is far better than that "Manifest Destiny" doctrine which seems to have died away, giving place to hopes that looked for their fulfillment to the noble victories of peace.
With honorable aims, and unyielding industry and economy, the pillars in the field of American enterprise, need "never say die," but hope on, and hope over.

FASHIONABLE CHURCH IN NEW YORK.
You enter the church, perch. The portly acolyte, with his thumbs in the armbolts of his vest, meets you at the door. He glances at you; your hat and coat are new, so he graciously escorts to an eligible seat in the broad aisle. Close behind you follows a poor, meek, plainly clad seamstress, relieved from her treadmill round to think one day in seven of the immortal! The sexton is struck with sudden blindness! She stands embarrassed one moment; then as the truth dawns upon her, retraces her steps, and with a crimson blush re-crosses the threshold which she has profaned with her plebeian feet. Hark to the organ. It is a strain from Norma; slightly Sabbath-ized. Now the worshippers one after another glide—in—like raiment—plumes, wave—satins, glisten—diamonds glitter; and scores of fony dollar handkerchiefs shake out their perfumed odors. What an absurdity to preach the gospel of the lowly Nazarine to such a set. The clergy knows better than to do so. He values his fat salary and handsome paragon too highly. So with a velvet tread he walks all round the ten commandments—places the downiest pillow under the dying prodigal's head, and utters him with sceptic hymning into an upper ten Heaven.—Fanny Fern.
The Alexandria [Sentinel] learns, from a gentleman, direct from the Northern Neck of Virginia, that the small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in the lower part of the county of Richmond, sixty cases having developed themselves up to within the last few days.
A "right smart" shock of an earthquake was felt at French Mountain, Warren Co., N. Y., on the 19th inst. Buildings were shaken to their foundations, tables and chairs danced about the rooms, and men, women and children were sadly frightened.

CHURCHES.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. Wilkinson, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, 10 o'clock. Every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the new brick school-house in Middleport.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. S. G. Thompson, Pastor. Services at Wesley Chapel, Pomero, and at Heath Chapel, Sheffield, on alternate Sabbaths, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M., and at the lower Church, Pomero, at 10 o'clock, P. M., every Sabbath.
Protestant Episcopal—No services at present.
New Jerusalem—No services.
German Methodist—Rev. J. Pletzing, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.
German Lutheran—Rev. P. Heid, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.
German Evangelical Presbyterian (on Lion street).—Rev. L. Thies, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.
German Presbyterian (on Plum street).—Rev. J. Pletzing, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.
Roman Catholic—Rev. John Albrink, Priest. Services every Sabbath morning.
Welsh Baptist—Peter Lloyd, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M.
Welsh Presbyterian (New School).—Rev. John H. Jones, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M.
Welsh Presbyterian (Old School).—John T. Williams, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 P. M.

SOCIETIES.
Masses—Pomero Lodge, No. 164. Stated Meetings, the Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month. Hall in Edwards' building, Front st. M. Bowditch, W. M.; R. H. Bartlett, Sec'y.
I. O. O. F.—Naomi Lodge, No. 117. Meets every Friday evening, Hall in Crawford's building, R. H. Bartlett, N. G.; Samuel Lanham, Sec'y.
Mineral Lodge, No. 242. Meets every Tuesday evening, in Silver's building, corner of Front and Court sts. Alfred Thomson, M. G.; Aaron Mardock, Sec'y.
Virginia Encampment, No. 65, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Silver's building on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in each month. C. A. Barlow, C. P.; A. Thomson, Sec'y.
Sons or Daughters of the Revolution, Division, No. 65. Meets every Saturday evening, Hall in Silver's building, Geo. Minick, W. P.; A. Thomson, R. S.
Sabbathary Division, No. 292. Meets on Saturday evenings, Hall in Rie's building, Middleport, W. P.
New Lima Division No. 504. Meets every Saturday evening, Hall in H. Holt's new building, in New Lima. W. P.; R. S.

MANUFACTURES.
COALPORT FACTORY COMPANY. Office in Court House Building, on Salt Fork, Pomero, O. Country trade, retail, Transit-Five and Forty Cents per bushel.
J. S. HOTEL, AND STAGE OFFICE, four doors below the Rolling Mill, Pomero, Meigs county, Ohio. M. A. WEBSTER, Proprietor.
DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
D. REED & BROTHER, Dealers in Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, &c., Front Street, a few doors above Court, Pomero, Ohio.
STOVES, TINWARE, &c.
W. J. PRALL, Manufacturer of Tinware, and Dealer in every variety of Stoves, etc., opposite the Court-house, Pomero.
ANNEAL'S Unrivaled Japan Paste Premium BLACKING. For sale by ROBERTS & WATKINS, nov20tf at the Middleport Drug Store.
DR. FORBES'S Celebrated Alternative Balm. For sale at the nov20tf MIDDLEPORT DRUG STORE.
HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN INKS AND PER-FUMES. For sale at the nov20tf MIDDLEPORT DRUG STORE.
10 BARRELS Superior Monongahela Whisky, for sale by ROBERTS & WATKINS, at the MIDDLEPORT DRUG STORE.

The Fast Running and Strong Tow-Boat.
TEMPEST has been bought expressly for the trade from Gallipoli to Ravenswood, and with a regular packet in said trade. Will leave Pomero every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at 7 o'clock for Gallipoli, and back same day. Will leave Pomero every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock, and back same day.
By close attention to business, and low prices for services, the subscriber hopes to obtain the patronage of all business men along said route. Thankful to his friends and patrons of the steamer Lark, he asks a continuance of the same patronage for the TEMPEST.
J. W. MATTHEWS, Capt. Point Pleasant Republican and Gallia Republican please copy.
Pomero, Oct. 28, 1855.

Great Inducement to Salt Furmen.
I WILL sell my undivided fourth of the estate of the late Dr. Phelps with the privilege of the whole or any reasonable terms, containing twenty-one acres of land, with improvements, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O. about 1/2 acre well timbered. For particulars, apply to Nathan Simpson, at the Court-house.
Sept. 1st, 1855.—A. JAMES E. PHELPS.

For Portsmouth, Wheeling and Pittsburg.
THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT AND FLEET STEAMER IRENE, JONATHAN AUMILLER, Master
WILL run regularly between the above and all intermediate ports, by sea or through the canal, and promptly transacted. A fair share of public patronage respectfully solicited. For freight or passage, apply on board.
Pomero, Dec. 4, 1855 3m

NOTICE is given to nonresident freeholders that at the December Session of Commissioners for Meigs county, a petition was presented praying for an alteration in the road leading from Wells Mill road to the Bear Valley, so as to establish the same on the ground on which it is now traveled, in fraction 24 and 30 in Chester township, and that January 12, 1856, was appointed for the view of said alteration.
P. HIPPNER, and other Petitioners.

PROFESSIONAL—LAWYERS.
THOMAS PLANTS, Attorney at Law, Pomero, O.
THEODORE MONTAGUE, Attorney at Law, Pomero, O. Office in Court-house. Strict attention given to all professional business. Pension or Bounty Land Claimants will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

PHYSICIANS.
D. R. G. MENZIES, Office, Third Street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O. Pays special attention to Diseases of Women.
J. C. 1855 1/2

BANKERS.
DANIEL & RATHBURN, Bankers, Front street, Pomero, O.
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, O. BRANCH, Agent, Court street, Pomero.
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
WASHINGTON STIVERS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Corner of Front and Court streets, Pomero.
JAMES RALSTON, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c. Front street, three doors below Court, Pomero, O.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his Shop to his residence on Front Street, and has taken the place of the late J. C. Fisher, in the most approved style. Thankful for past patronage, he requests a continuance of the same.
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